The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14. 1908. NO. 31

LOCAL NEWS.

Latest styles of post cards in sets at the ITEM store.

October 23rd will be fall Arbor Day. Plant a tree.

This section was visited by a refreshing rain Saturday evening.

Monday was the 416th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Mrs. Rachel Webb, widow of the late Wm. T. Webb, last Thursday moved from Union township to Altoona.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills. They are small, sure, safe pills. Sold by George W. Wright.

Some repairs were made to the U. B. church last week. Snow irons were placed on the roof and the spouting was put in first class condition.

Wagner and Son's stave mill is being moved this week from the upper end of Hare's valley to the Dougherty tract near Beech Run.

A series of meetings have been started in the United Brethern church and are being well attended, much interest being shown by the membership.

Large photographs of the Wright-Mierley connection taken at Riverside park at the recent reunion, for sale at the ITEM stationery department.

OYSTERS—Miss Jennie Baker will have oysters for sale next Saturday evening, by the quart or served in any style, at her home on Main street. Your patronage solicited.

Burns, bruises and scratches, big and little cuts or in fact anything requiring a salve, are best and quickest soothed and healed by DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve. The best salve for piles. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by G. W Wright.

As a matter of economy, the Pennsylvania Railroad company has dispensed with the mail carrier between the station and the post office and assigned this work to Agent Hicks and his assistants. The new arrangement was put into effect Monday morning.

On Wednesday two bills were presented to the county commissioners, of Clinton county, amounting to $2,142.70, which amount was for wages of fire fighters and for their board and traveling expenses. In all the sum of $2,491.15 has been paid out of the county treasury for this work and the end is not yet, as a number of bills have not been acted upon.

The Pennsylvania state grange will hold its annual convention in Altoona during the week of December 7 and the indications are that it will be the biggest convention ever held by the organization. The grange in the past four years has grown to such an extent that the membership has almost doubled and it is expected that between four and five thousand people will be in attendance.

Joseph Herr, of Howard, Centre county, from 900 tomato plants, sold 4,800 pounds of tomatoes this season to the local cannery, an average of forty-five pounds per plant. Mrs. William Johnson, of the same place, had one acre and three-quarters planted in tomatoes, from which she sold to the cannery 16,175 pounds, retailed 3,500 pounds in Bellefonte and Howard, and made thirty-eight gallons of catsup, twenty gallons of chow-chow and eight gallons of chili sauce.

William H. Spangler, a prominent citizen of Fulton county, died at his home in Wells Valley on Saturday night, October 3, 1908, aged 71 years. Deceased was a farmer by occupation and had been a veteran of the Civil war. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and served as Sunday school superintendent and on the official board for many years. He is survived by his wife, three sons and and one daughter. Deceased was a brother of Mrs. Hattie Wood, of Mapleton.

Thomas Long, a well known resident of Portstown, Huntingdon county, died suddenly of heart disease at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Long, a stone mason, had been working at his regular work on Friday and came home at 6 o'clock in the evening. He retired about 10 o'clock and was in the best of health, but about 2 o'clock he went to the window for a breath of fresh air, then returning, he went back to his bed and after lying down again he passed away very peacefully without a word. Deceased had been a Civil war veteran. He was 61 of age and is survived by his wife, two daughters.

Mrs. B. F. Chilcott.

The following announcement of the death of Mrs. Lizzie Chilcott, wife of Dr. B. Frank Chilcott, of Osborne, Kansas, we glean from the *Osborne (Kan.) Farmer* of October 8, 1908. Dr. Chilcott is a brother of E. S. Chilcott, Esq., of Colfax, and has numerous other relatives in this county. Mrs. Chilcott visited here one year ago and was known and esteemed by a large circle of friends who will learn with sorrow of her demise.

Mrs. Lizzie Chilcott, wife of Dr. B. F. Chilcott, of this city, died at her home yesterday, after an illness of about ten weeks. Her health had not been of the best for the past year. She will be sadly missed by her large circle of friends here. Mrs. Chilcott was the daughter of Henry J. Brunner and wife, who came here in 1877 and settled in Kill Creek township, and was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 2, 1858. In 1883 she came to Osborne, and in 1889 was united in marriage with Dr. Chilcott. Four children were born to them—two boys and two girls—all of whom, with her husband, survive. She also leaves four brothers—two in Pennsylvania, one in Washington, D. C., and one in Alaska—and one sister, Mrs. W. F. Haberlein, of Friend, Ore., who has cared for her since she became seriously ill, some two months ago. Mrs. Chilcott was a faithful member of the Osborne Presbyterian church and a zealous worker in the ladies' missionary society, in which, as well as in the church choir, she took an active part. She was a member of Osborne chapter, O. E. S., and at the time of her death occupied the office of Worthy Matron The funeral will be held from the Presbyterian church this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Osborne cemetery.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Sunday school 9.30 and preching at 10.30 a. m., junior league at 3.15 and prayer meeting at 7.00 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Services for next Sabbath as follows: Sabbath school 9.30 a. m., christian endeavor 6.15 and preaching service at 7.00 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Services for next Sunday, October 18th: Sunday school 9.30, classmeeting 10.30 a. m., junior endeovor at 2.00 p. m, Y. P. S. C. E., 6.00 and revival services at 7.00 p. m.

—E. E. Neice, of Harrisburg, is spending a few days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Neice.

—Mrs. Campbell, wife of Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mount Union, spent part of Tuesday in Mapleton with her sister, Mrs. W. E. Hack.

—Mrs. Minnie Palmer and daughters, Lena and May, and Miss Verna Reck, of Mount Union, were visitors to Mapleton yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. J. F. Reynolds with Mrs. Helen Blakely and son are guests of J. G. Hicks and family, enroute from New York to their home at Cleveland, Ohio.

—John H. B. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, president of the Pittsburgh White Sand Company which operates two large plants at this place, was in town Monday in the interest of the company.

A. Loy Rex is furnishing a suite of rooms in the Wright building and with his wife will occupy the same in a few days.

The oyster supper which the ladies of the Grange served to the members of their order and friends Monday evening was an enjoyable social occasion. The hall was filled and the good things to eat were much appreciated by all those in attendance, The Rev. and Mrs. Alban of the U. B. church who just recently came into our village, were among the guests of the evening, thus giving them opportunity to meet those who otherwise they might not, at least for a time as the grange draws from all denominations for its membership. All were pleased to meet the new pastor and his lady, and hope that their stay in our midst may be most pleasant and profitable to not only their own congregation, but the community at large as well as themselves.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. B. B. Shore spent Sunday afternoon with friends in Mount Union.

—W. A. Parker, of Juniata, visited his father and brothers in town Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs A. W. Brenneman, of Grafton, were visitors in town Monday.

—Jacob Knipple and three children, of Altoona, were visitors to Mapleton friends Sunday.

—George Miller, of Altoona, was the guest of Jacob H. Miller's family part of last week.

—Mrs. Simon Hoover and children, of Braddock, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Elmer Rupert, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Fleck, on Sunday and Monday.

—Gideon C. Miller, of Mead, Nebraska, is paying a visit to his numerous relatives and frinds in this vicinity.

—Misses Mary and Nellie Spanogle, of Huntingdon, were guests of their sister, Mrs. W. E. Hack, on Sunday.

—Mrs. Leah Edgein, of Shirley township, was the guest of her brother, R. C. Fields, and wife over Sunday.

—S. W. Craig and family, of Huntingdon, visited Mrs. Craig's parents, Alfred Brumbaugh and wife last Friday.

—Mrs. H. R. Johnson, of East Altoona, spent last Wednesday in town as the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. H. Hooper.

—Harry L. Robley and wife, of Altoona, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grady at Hotel Clairndon.

—Miss Ella McHugh has returned home from a visit of several week's with her sister, Mrs. Charles Shoop, at Turtle Creek.

—G. F. DeForrest, wife and daughter, of Henderson township, were Sunday visitors at the home of S. B. Neice and family.

—Mrs. Harvey Wilson and three children, of Three Springs, visited the family of John W. Hooper in this place over Sunday.

—Mrs. Rachel Laird, of Huntingdon, and Miss Rosie David, of Mill Creek, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Clair Dell during the week.

—Mrs. Edward McKinstry and two daughters, of Altoona, spent Thursday and Friday with her sister, Mrs. Charles Slates, in Mapleton.

—Emery Hawk, of New York and Edward Showalter, of Huntingdon, were guests at the home of David Hawk and family one day last week.

—Mrs. Hester Sechrist, of Orbisonia, returned home Monday morning after paying a yisit to her daughter, Mrs. Patrick Duffy, in the west end.

—Mrs. Emma Baker is visiting friends at Fort Littleton, Fulton county, having been summoned there last Friday on account of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs.

—Miss Katie Borst, of Tyrone, returning from an outing at Atlantic City, stopped last week with her cousins, Mrs. John M. Miller and T. M. Wood, in Mapleton.

—Misses Olive and Cora Coder and Miss Matilda E. Neice drove to Trough Creek valley last Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boring at Colfax. They drove down the valley as far as Calvin which added to the pleasure of the day's outing.

—Geo. W. Yocum, superintendent for the Pittsburgh White Sand Company, was taken suddenly ill at his office Monday morning. He was brought in a buggy to Hotel Clairndon where he has since been confined to his rooms under the watchful care of his estimable wife.

—Herbert M. Henderson and wife, of Juniata, spent several days of the past week with friends in Mapleton. Mr. Henderson has been employed for several years past as caller of trainmen at East Altoona but since the inauguration of the telephone service callers have been dispensed with and Mr. Henderson is at present out of employment. It is his intention to locate temporarily in Mapleton.

—Rev. T. H. MacLeod, the United Brethren minister who was transferred from the Mapleton charge to the Bethel charge at Hollsopple, Somerset county, was in town last Friday, having stopped off on his way home from McVeytown to which place he had gone the day before to officiate at the marriage of Mr. Harry P. McCormick and Miss Mary D. Allen, members of the Mattawana church, which is one of the appointments of the Mapleton charge.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Gardner spent Sunday at Millerstown.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller are spending a few days with friends at Williamsburg.

—M. L. Rex and wife were Sunday guests of Jesse S. Pheasant in Smith valley.

—Mrs. L. A. Dell spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Mary Hooper at Huntingdon.

—Mrs. J. G. Gillam, of Huntingdon, spent a day during the week with friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. J. S. Hicks spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. Luden Dell, at her home in Hares' valley.

—Mrs. M. W. Isenberg, of Huntingdon, visited her daughter Mrs. I. W. Fleck last Saturday.

—Mrs. Clara Clemens and two children, of Hollidaysburg, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hess, of Coalmont, were the guests of W. F. Gillam and family over Sunday.

—Mrs. G. B. Steel and Mrs. T. M. Eynon, of Altoona, were the guests of Mrs. J. G. Hicks last Thursday.

—Mrs. Lillian Cook, of Cassville, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hattie Wood, for a couple days last week.

—Albert J. Querry, wife and two daughters, of Hares' Valley, visited Mrs. B. B. Shore in town on Saturday.

—C. B. Gillam, of Huntingdon, has been visiting for a couple days at the home of his grandfather, A. M. Parker.

—Mrs. T. J. Swiler and Mrs. L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, called on friends in Mapleton last Saturday and Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kiel, of Mt. Union called on friends in town last Monday. Mr. Kiel has been on the sick list for a week.

—E. I. Coder worked a few days at the P. R. R. station during the latter part of last week, J. G. Hicks being absent at Trenton, N. J., attending the funeral of an aunt.

—W. H. Wilson, of Mount Union, a member of Mapleton Grange, attended the supper given by his home grange Monday evening and remained over night with friends.

—Editor Parsons, of the Doncannon Record, broke the clavicle bone in his right shoulder, Thursday evening of last week, in a fall during the last game of baseball of the season.

—Messrs. W. T. Boring and W. A. Crotsley, of Colfax, representative members of the grange in Trough Creek valley attended the supper given by Mapleton Grange No. 1134 Monday evening and remained over night as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Decker.

—Mrs. Rebecca McMillin, nee Hamilton, come from her parent's home at Cassville Monday last and joined her husband at Lewistown. In the near future Prof. McMillin and family will go to their home in Texas where the professor is in the employ of the government.

—Mistress Grady of the Clairndon has fully determined that the office of the hotel shall blossom as the rose, she having placed a nice variety of potted plants, where the light and heat will soon help them to become beautiful, and by their beauty and fragrance add much to their surroundings.

—Jesse E. Brumbaugh and Jos. S. Wilson are employed by W. H. Long, a contracting plumber of Huntingdon. These young men have had several years experience in the pipe fitting branch of the business and the fact that they were the first to be reinstated after a dull season is evidence of their worth to their employer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Decker and the latter's sister, Mrs. Samuel Mingle, of Rolfe, Elk county, drove up Hare's valley Monday in Mr. Decker's brand new wagon and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver M. Stever. Yesterday morning Mrs. Mingle departed for her home after visiting for a couple weeks among friends in this section.

—Mrs. B. F. Slates, John S. Henderson and Mrs. H. L. Stubbs, delegates respectively from the United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churhces of town, were in attendance at the Sabbath school convention at Huntingdon last Thursday and Friday. Other Mapleton people who attended the sessions of this convention were Mrs. Frank O'Conner, Misses Georgianna and Emeline Thayer and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Baker.

Proceedings of Convention of Huntingdon County Sabbath School Association.

The annual convention of the Huntingdon County Sabbath School association was held in the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, Thursday and Friday, October 8th and 9th.

Thursday afternoon, October 8th, at 2 30 o'clock a fifteen minute devotional meeting was held, led by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. S. Souser, and the greetings of Huntingdon were extended to the visitors by Mr. John W. Harshbarger, president of the county association. A. H. Crum, of Marklesburg, responded to the address of welcome.

Rev. H. M. Campbell, of Mt. Union, made the district president's report of that section and Mrs. Thos. Jackson, of Saulsburg, secretary of the McAlevy's Fort district, reported the work accomplished there. Rev. A. C. Ohl, of James Creek, also made a few remarks at this time.

Miss. Ermina C. Lincoln then gave a very interesting talk on "Principles of Lesson Framing." Starting with the block of psychological principles, she built upon that the block of educational laws, then special methods and finally special devices.

Prof. Berry made a few remarks on the state convention to be held in Shamokin. Rev. A. C. Ohl, of James Creek, Jackson L. Grove, of Huntingdon, R. B. Madden, of Three Springs, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

At 6 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Godard, on Fifth street, the banquet of the alumni of the Inter denominational Teacher Training Class of Huntingdon, was held. About twenty-five persons were present including some of the present class and members of their families. O. M. Brumbaugh acted as toastmaster and short speeches were made by I. N. Swope, Miss Elsie Hall, Dr. T. T. Myers, Dr. Frank Lange and Rev. B. S. Dise.

Officers for the coming year were elected with O. M. Brumbaugh as president; Miss Elsie Hall as vice president; Miss Mary Rupert as secretary and Miss Isaphine Landis, treasurer.

Dr. Frank W. Lange, of Philadelphia, gave an interesting talk Thursday evening on the "Organized Adult Bible Class." A solo, "Fear Ye Not," was beautifully sung by Miss Adams, the new teacher of vocal music at Juniata College.

On Friday morning Rev. D. E. Master gave an excellent address on "The Need of the Hour Bible School Pastors." Miss Lincoln then talked on "A Study of the Pupil." Rev. D. S. Dise, of Milroy, followed her address with a talk and Dr. Lange gave a chalk talk on the state and county association work.

Dr. T. T. Myers, of Juniata College on Friday delivered an excellent address on "Teacher Training." He gave a missionary's sentiment of the angels looking down over rubies and jewels, deigning to notice them and bending over the classes in Sunday Schools. Nothing is so grand, said Dr. Myers as the winning of souls and building them up.

Miss Lincoln, taking the standard as set by the state association, showing the delegates of the Huntingnon county schools just where their county stood in the ranks. County Secretary Laity made his report of the work in Huntingdon county and his figures were as follows: Number of officers and teachers in 1908, 1443; 1907, 1230; gain for 1908, 212. Number of scholars all ages, 1908, 10,400; 1907, 8693; gain for 1908, 1707. Number of cradle rolls, 1908, 18; 1907, 20.

Hon. W. B. Simpson gave an excellent address in the afternoon.

In the evening Rev. Walter Long, pastor of the Brethren church in Altoona, gave an earnest address on "The Temperance Crusade.

The resolutions, offered by the committee and passed by the convention, follow:

Whereas, in the providence of God, we are privileged to meet again in annual convention, as the Sunday school workers of Huntingdon county, be it resolved:

First—That we feel truly grateful to our Heavenly Father for His care and blessings during the past year.

Second—That, being encouraged by the success of the year gone by, we feel determined to do greater and better things in the year to come.

Third—That we firmly believe that all teachers of the word should study the pupils as well as the text, and know how to adapt the teaching, to secure the best results.

Fourth—That we recognized the Adult

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE ELECTION TO BE FAIR

Both Democrats and Republicans Are Short of Cash.

COMMITTEES ARE HANDICAPPED

Many Politicians Believe the Days of Swollen Campaign Funds Are Over and the Late President Harrison's Proprecy Is to Be Fulfilled—How the Leaders Size Up the Situation and Some of Their Claims — Say the Campaign Is the Stupidest In Years.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Leaders of both parties are making estimates in the presidential race. The favorite estimate of the Democrats is to give Mr. Bryan the 120 votes from the eleven states of the solid south and 112 from Missouri, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Nevada, Indiana, New York, Nebraska Colorado and North Dakota, making a total of 232, or ten less than enough to elect.

Then they think there is a fighting chance in Kansan, Ohio and Minnesota, any one of which, if carried by Mr. Bryan and added to the list already given, would mean his election.

The pronounced Taft men continue to insist that the following is the situation at this hour:

For Taft—California, 10; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 11; Nebraska, 8; New Jersey, 16; New Hampshire, 4; New York, 39; North Dakota, 4; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 7; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. Total, 311.

For Bryan—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 5; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 12; Oklahoma, 7; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 18; Virginia, 12. Total, 164.

Doubtful states—Colorado, 5; Montana, 3. Total, 8.

Other Republicans give Maryland to Bryan without a murmur. Giving Maryland, Colorado and Montana to Mr. Bryan, he would have 180 votes, or sixty-two less than necessary.

It is the very general opinion of those who have kept tab on the situation that the result on November 4 is to record probably the fairest national election since Civil War days.

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have sufficient money for campaign expenses. In fact, both national committees are virtually bankrupt and heavily in debt. Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic committee, issued a peremptory order to all heads of bureaus that they must cut their expenditures to the bone.

The days of swollen campaign funds are over, in the estimation of many. The time is approaching, in the opinion of others, when the prophecy of the late President Harrison is to be fulfilled. This was that candidates for president and vice president be nominated in a convention attended only by delegates and alternates, and the candidates to remain quietly at their homes after announcement in their letters of acceptance.

Bryan, to win, must, it is admitted by Democrats of national renown, have all the Democrats, a majority of the labor vote, the business vote, and in addition thousands upon thousands of Republican votes.

In many respects campaigners in the two camps agree the campaign has been the stupidest in years.

It is known that twine on bundles holding millions of documents sent out from headquarters here to various state headquarters for distribution has not been even cut; cause, no funds.

In many of the states, notably New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, the Republicans are disunited, but in Ohio and Indiana the Republicans, even the Democrats admit, have seized the popular side of the temperance question.

HOLDING BACK TOBACCO

Lancaster Farmers Demand Better Prices From Trust.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 12.—The cigar trust has many buyers in the Lancaster county field contracting for the 1908 tobacco crop. Farmers are being offered last year's prices, 8 to 13 cents, but many refuse to sell, expecting that the rivalry for the tobacco will result in higher prices within the next month.

Tobacco packers made big profits on the 1907 crop and many farmers feel that they are entitled to higher returns. At the prevailing prices farmers are getting about $150 an acre for their crops.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Perhaps some men would find life more pleasant and endurable if they could get their wives' tempers insured.

Money is a useful and expensive article that creates much inconvenience and unhappiness by not being present.

Some women neglect their families shamefully—in some cases the families have reason to be truly thankful.

The trouble seems to be that there are more fortune tellers than there are fortune makers.

It is hard to judge of a man's intelligence by the smoothness of his pate.

The good guesser calls it judgment and collects money for it.

Some people get very busy to hide the fact that their conscience is troubling them.

Theories are good things to keep the aimless idle over.

Wanted to Be Noticed.

"How is he going to vote?"

"He hasn't made up his mind yet."

"Hasn't he read the platforms?"

"He doesn't care anything about them. He likes the attention that doubtful voters get."

Beautiful Painfulness.

In pastures fair
Where flow'rets rare
Perfume the air
Without a care

I strive to stray
With merry Fay,
Awhile to play
Make vain essay.

Essay in vain.
It's such a strain
With hidden pain
Peace to maintain.

The thistles prick,
The sand burs stick,
A hornet—quick—
But Fay's a brick;
We turned the trick.

Pleased Them.

"You are a guide in these parts?"

"Yes; I was out with a crowd of city sportsmen yesterday."

"How was the shooting?"

"The shooting was fine, but the hitting was poor."

BENJAMIN K. FOCHT.

Republican Candidate for Congress in the 17th Pennsylvania District.

Hon. Benjamin K. Focht, of Lewisburg, Pa., who was nominated for Congress at the Republican Congressional Primary, April 29, 1908, has been a fighting Republican since boyhood. He has successfully led many hotly contested political battles, and as an organizer is one of the most resourceful in the State. His untiring energy an undaunted courage make an antagonist worthy of an opponents' best efforts. A talented newspaper writer and orator of ability, his career has been one of steady advancement. Before he was of age he started a newspaper in Lewisburg, and in the early eighties entered into the heat of a political campaign. From then until now his life has been one of extreme activity in politics and business. His career for twenty-five years has been as stormy as it has been distinguished and successful. Notwithstanding the fe-

HON. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT,
Republican Nominee for Congress.

rocity that marked many of the pitched battles in which Mr. Focht was the central figure, he always fought fairly. He is broad and liberal, magnanimous and generous to a fault, and after all these years of activity is stronger politically in his home county than ever.

Ex-Senator Focht was born at New Bloomfield, Perry County, Penna., March 12th, 1863, and is therefore forty-five years of age. His father was an author, scholar and orator, and a Lutheran minister who preached at New Bloomfield, after serving a charge at Chambersburg, and an intense Unionist and Abolitionist during the Civil War, being known far and wide as the "Fighting Parson." When the subject of this sketch was one year old his father died and he was buried at New Bloomfield, his death resulting from exposure in the mountains when the citizens of New Bloomfield were called out to resist the Rebel invasion. After his father's death his mother returned to Lewisburg with her five orphan children to the home she had left when she married and moved to the lower counties. Mr. Focht's ancestry includes many clergymen and others who were revolutionary soldiers. John George Focht, his paternal great-grandfather, emigrated from Neustadt, Franconia, Germany, in the eighteenth century, and settled in Northampton County. He served in the Revolutionary War. His maternal grand-father was an Englishman, who in the early days owned a large part of what is now Lewisburg, and operated a number of flouring mills in the neighborhood. He has three brothers and one sister, Rev. Dr. John B., Dr. M. L.; George M., and Mrs. H. M. McClure. Mr. Focht's home life at Lewisburg is ideal. He is married to a daughter of the late Henry G. Wolf, merchant and banker, of Mifflinburg, Pa., who was a brother of the late Dr. Edward Wolf, of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and has three children, two daughters and a son. His tim is devoted b tween his newspaper work in Lewisburg and larger financial interests and the operations of Davis & Focht with offices at Sunbury and Philadelphia.

After attending Bucknell University, Pennsylvania State College and Susquehanna University at Selinsgrove, the subject of this sketch entered a printing office to learn the mechanical and editorial branches of the business. Soon thereafter he founded a newspaper of his own, being at the time not yet eighteen years of age. His struggle to succeed was a long and hard one, but persistent work finally brought its reward in his self-made achievements. He still owns and directs the same newspaper property. The short step from newspaper work to politics was soon taken, and Senator Focht's political career includes every conceivable sort of political contest either as a leader and manager for others or as a candidate himself. He has been town councilman, state delegate, many times league club delegate, Congressional conferree a half dozen times, three times a member of the Pennsylvania State Assembly, served four years in the Pennsylvania State Senate, and for several years had charge of the literary department at the Republican State Central Committe headquarters in Philadelphia. He was elected to head a committee of the House of Representatives to address President McKinley at the White House; later he was deputed by the State Senate to address President Roosevelt when he visited Harrisburg; was made and acted chairman of the joint committee of Senate and House which had charge of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Governor Pennypacker; is a member of the Republican Club, of New York, of which organization President Roosevelt is a distinguished member; is a director of the Northwestern Lumber Co.; was given the degree of A. M. by Susduehanna University in 1908. A tribute written by Mr. Focht on the death of his friend Meade D. Detwiler, of Harrisburg, was reprinted throughout the country and read in nearly every lodge of Elks in America. While in the House and Senate at Harrisburg Mr. Focht was one of the conspicuous floor leaders, was chairman of some and served on many important committees. In the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Banks. There are on the statute books to-day nearly one hundred laws introduced by Senator Focht. The free bridge bill introduced in the Senate by Hon. Joseph M. Woods, of Mifflin County, for the relief of the tax payers in the counties which were flood-swept some years ago was put through the House by Mr. Focht. There was more direct benefit derived by the citizens of the Juniata and Susquehanna valleys by this piece of legislation than any other ever introduced at Harrisburg. This is only one of many legislative enactments which have become laws through Mr. Focht's efforts. The first bill he introduced when he became a member of Assembly was for the protection of mechanics' and laborers' wages. His legislative work has been exceptionally conspicuous in the interest of the farming and industrial classes. Free school books, increased school appropriations, appropriations by the State for better public roads, pure food laws, free bridges, etc., were all materially aided by his efforts. He stands in full alignment with President Roosevelt's square deal platform. He was at one time an officer in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and belongs to the Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Royal Arcanum and Patriotic Sons of America. With this wide and diversified experience, congenial and in the prime of life, sound in Republican doctrine as was his father before him, we can commend him as one who will make an ideal representative of this Seventeenth District in our National Congress.

Photographic post cards of Mapleton scenery in large variety for sale at the Item office. View of Mapleton cemetery, during Memorial services, May 30, 1908, is included in the display. We have other post cards in great profusion at popular prices.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Tuesday, October 6.

Mary Devine, two years old, was burned to death on a lot near her home in Philadelphia, when her clothing caught ablaze from a rubbish fire.

Ten persons were killed and more than a dozen injured in an incendiary fire which wrecked the tenement house at 71½ Mulberry street, New York.

Thomas Morrison, prominent in railroad and business circles, dropped dead in the office of the Spring Grove Cemetery association at Cincinnati, O., just as a meeting of the cemetery trustees was about to be called to order.

Wednesday, October 7.

General Louis Fitzgerald, for more than half a century a prominent figure in New York, died at his home, Garrison-on-the-Hudson, aged seventy-one years.

Andrew Zydusa, a retired hotelkeeper at Jessup, near Scranton, Pa., shot and killed his wife and, turning the revolver on himself, committed suicide.

Charged with criminal assault on his own daughter, Ben Price, a negro, was seized by a mob at Glenflora, Tex., taken to the center of the town and hanged to a tree.

As the result of a collision between a yard engine and a special freight train on the Grand Trunk railway near Brantford, Ont., three persons were killed and two injured.

Thursday, October 8.

Practically every manufacturing plant is idle in Rockwood, W. Va., and over 1000 men out of work on account of the drouth.

Cardinal Gibbons, who attended the Eucharistic Congress in London last month, after several visits to the pope, returned from Europe Wednesday on the steamer Caronia.

After rescuing an aged woman from a burning house, Policeman Nicholas Nestor, of Jersey City, N. J., again plunged into the blazing building and met death by suffocation.

Harry Augustus Garfield, a son of President James A. Garfield and a brother of Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield, was inducted as president of Williams college, at Williamstown, Mass.

Friday, October 9.

Henry T. McBride was killed by falling from an electric light pole in New York, from which he yas trying to get a view of a base ball game.

Robert Quailey, the fourteen-year-old schoolboy, who was shot in New York while standing in front of his home during a clash between striking and non-union chauffeurs, died.

The proposed arbitration treaty between China and the United States was signed at the state department. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, acting on behalf of the Chinese government and Secretary Root on behalf of the American government.

Saturday, October 10.

A fifth conviction for fraudulent election practices was recorded at St. Louis, when John H. Buckner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Joseph Painter, Sr., aged eighty-six years, head of the firm of Joseph Painter & Sons, who operate a big iron foundry at Myerstown, Pa., died from a complication of diseases.

Lucy Mitchell, forty years old, who is charged with killing Minnie McBryde, a seventeen-year-old girl, with an axe in her home at Union Hall, Franklin county, Va., was brought to the Roanoke jail for safekeeping.

Monday, October 12.

E. A. S. Blake, a contractor, was convicted at San Francisco of trying to bribe a prospective juror in the Abe Ruef bribery case.

For the murder of Albert Baker, his wife, Myrtle Baker, was given a six years' sentence and his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. H. Raney, a five years' sentence at St. Louis.

The body of Ambro Watson, aged sixty years, a prominent farmer and churchman, was found in a field on his farm, near Meadville, Pa., with a suicidal bullet hole in the temple.

While strolling through his garden, quietly celebrating his seventy-seventh birthday anniversary, George Breakell, a well-known citizen, dropped dead at his home near Hancock, Md.

If you are going in for self culture, the only proper way to do it is to begin with your grandparents in their infancy.

It is very clear that the man who hadn't a word to say wasn't a woman.

It is just as hard to encourage some men as it is to discourage others.

Christians Getting Together.

To me one of the chief values of Christian Endeavor, among many others rich and great, has been its spiritual fellowship. Its introduction of Christians of various names to each other and to the deeper and gladder appreciation of our common Saviour and Lord has been an inestimable boon. I am sure this gracious boon will go on brightening and blessing in the coming years.—Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., LL. D.

Roosevelt Ousts Stewart.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Colonel William F. Stewart, who has been in "exile" at the ungarrisoned post at Fort Grant, has been retired from active service. The report of the board which examined Colonel Stewart was presented to the president and he immediately directed that Colonel Stewart be retired. Colonel Stewart, who is now in this city, was notified of the president's action.

Negro Shot By Mob.

Empire, Ga., Oct. 12.—A negro named Henry White was shot to death by a mob six miles from here. White started out to kill the family of Thomas Allen and shot him and his wife, running them away from their home.

The reason why some people can't win is because others don't lose.

OCTOBER

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

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For Vice President,
JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York.
For Judge of Superior Court,
WILLIAM D. PORTER, of Pittsburg.
For Congress,
BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, Lewisburg.
For Legislature,
WARREN B. SIMPSON, Huntingdon.
For Associate Judge,
HARRIS RICHARDSON, Giantsville.
For Prothonotary,
I. N. SWOPE, Huntingdon.
For Register and Recorder,
WM. H. TRUDE, Huntingdon.
For County Treasurer,
THOMAS W. MYTON, Huntingdon.
For District Attorney,
CHAS. C. BREWSTER, Huntingdon.
For County Commissioner,
WM. L. JOHNSON, Huntingdon.
ELLIOTT R. WIBLE, Springfield.
For Director of the Poor,
JOHN C. BARE, Cromwell.
For County Auditor,
H. A. CROWNOVER, Manor Hill.
CLAY PARK, Three Springs.

TROUGH CREEK.

We are getting the much needed rain.

Mrs. D. C. Roland and son are visiting friends in Orbisonia.

The auction at Charles Stevens passed off satisfactorily to all present.

Alvin Decker, wife and mother, of Mapleton. Sundayed at E. S. Chilcott's.

Joseph Bowman is still off duty with a sore hand which he cut eight weeks ago.

Harry Speck, one of our successful school teachers, has moved his family to our valley to stay during the winter term.

Mrs. B. W. Roland who had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism the past couple weeks, is much improved at this writing.

Sunday school in the M. E. church at Calvin Oct. 18th at 9.30 o'clock, grand rally of Epworth League at 10.30; everybody invited.

The funeral sermon of Aunt Betsy Smith was preached Oct. 11th by Rev. McClain, taking as his text 15 verse of 16 Psalm. Mrs. Smith was in her 90th year and had been a member of the M. P. church 74 years.

We were sorry we could not attend the Saylor reunion. In our youth we remember Mathias Saylor and wife, grandparents of the Saylors in our valley, also their deeds of kindness and good advice to those younger in years.

Recent visitors to our valley: Mrs. Catharine Bunn, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Jennie Swope and Mrs. L. P. Bowman, of Mapleton, Miss Ada Johnston, of Williamsburg, Mrs. S. D. Mingle, of Johnsonburg, Mr. Howard David, of Kansas.

LATTA GROVE.

L. R. Bowman is chopping logs for Mr. Dunlap.

Misses Effie and Malva Dell are visiting at Alexandria.

Elmer Bowman is getting ready to plaster his house.

Wagner & Son are moving their stave mill this week from Querrytown to Beech Run.

The Pipe Line Co. intends laying another pipe through here in a couple of weeks.

M. A. Bowman and family, G. D. Lynn and family and Loyd Dell spent Sunday in Brady township.

G. D. Lynn was at Shirleysburg a couple days last week doing some brick work for John S. Appleby.

TODD.

J. W. Oates was home over Sunday.

Jonathan Evans is very poorly at this writing.

Mrs. Catherine Shollar, of Altoona, is visiting relatives at this place.

A reviyal service is in progress at Trough Creek. May much good be done.

Mrs. Amanda Flenner and daugdter, of Huntingdon, spent several days in this section.

Miss Meda Berkstresser, after spending some time with relatives here, has returned to her home in Fulton county.

Miss Hetrick, Mrs. Miller and son, of Morrison's Cove, spent Sunday night with E. H. Heeter and family at the old home of their uncle, Ephraim Taylor.

At any time when your stomach is not in good condition, you should take Kodol, because Kodol digests all the food you eat, and it supplies health and strength for the stomach in that way. You take Kodol just for a little while when you have slight attacks of Indigestion, and you take it just a little longer in order to get relief from severe attacks of Indigestion or Nervous Dyspepsia. Try Kodol today. Sold by G. W. Wright.

Proceedings of Convention of Huntingdon County Sabbath School Association.

(Continued from first page.)

Bible Class, the Teacher Training Class, the Home Department and the Cradle Roll, four necessary factors in bringing our schools, homes and churches to the highest standrrd of Christian activity and life.

Fifth—That we are fully conscious of the fact that the Sunday school, as a part of the church, has much to do in moulding our national life.

Sixth—That we will unceasingly pray and labor that the "Temperance Crusade," so hopeful on the way; may rid our fair land, the race, from the blight and curse of the drink traffic.

Seventh—That we highly appreciate the splendid services rendered us by Miss Ermina C. Lincoln, Dr. Frank Lange and Prof. William Beery, of our state workers, and others on the program, as well as the fidelity of our county officers.

Eighth—That we tender hearty thanks to pastor, Rev. J. S. Souser, his excellent choir, under the direction of Dr. W. H. Sears, and to all the good people of Huntingdon, who have helped, by their hospitality, to make our sessions so pleasant and profitable.

At the business session held Friday afternoon, Dr. R. H. Moore, of Huntingdon was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. Subsequently the doctor sent his resignation to the executive committee and a meeting of the committee was held last evening to take action thereon. After hearing the circumstances the committee considered them justifiable and occepted the resignation. I. N. Swope was selected for the position and the other officers elected are as follows:

First vice president, George W. Wright.
Second vice president, R. J. Faust.
Recording secretary, W. F. Hillier.
Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence Myers.
Treasurer, Theodore Jackson.
Executive committee, John W. Harshbarger, George Laity, C C. Brewster, J. C. Dimm, Hon. W. H. Benson.
Superintendent of primary department, Miss Elsie Hall.
Superintendent of home department, Mrs. Martha Patton.
Superintendent of teacher training, Rev. A. C. Ohl.
Superintendent of temperance department, H. H. McIlroy.
Superintendent of missionary department, Cloyd B. Ewing.

It was decided to re-district the county and to appoint live Sunday school workers as district presidents of the vorious districts; also, to wage a vigorous campaign in the effort to place Huntingdon county in the front line in the state association.

Do not let anyone tell you that something else is just as good as DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills because there isn't anything just as good for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder, or any Kidney and Bladder disorder. A week's trial will convince you. Sold by G. W. Wright.

Coming Reunion.

The 22nd Pa. Vol. Cavalry will hold its annual reunion at Huntingdon on October 22nd. There will be a meeting forenoon, afternoon and a camp fire in the evening. Survivors of the 22nd, our ranks are becoming thinner with each departing year. Soon we will live only in the history the regiment has made Let us then, comrades, come up to thi reunion knowing not but that it may be the last muster this side of the eterna camping grounds.

A committee consistng of William Thompson, Lewis Irwin, Luden Long, S. C. Coder, John Miller and Dr. M. R. Evans, has been appointed to secure a suitable hall and make any further arrangements for the meeting of the "boys."

Come. As we do not have all of the addresses this will be the only notice many of you will get, but it ought to be notice enough. Come,

A. H. CRUM, Pres., Aitch, Pa.
DR. A. R. MCCARTHY, Sec.,
Mt. Union, Pa.

Kodol is a combination of the natural digestive juices and it digests all classes of food and every kind of food, so you see it will do the work that the stomach itself does. The only difference between it and the stomach is the stomach can get out of order and Kodol cannot, but Kodol can put the stomach into good order Buy Kodol today. It is guaranteed. Sold by G. W. Wright.

Notice to Hunters.

We, the following residents of Union township, hereby notify all persons that no hunting will be allowed on our premises without permission.

W. A. Crotsley,	E. S. Chilcott,
N. Q. Wright,	J. C. Wright,
James G. David,	Wm. Miller,
C. M. Glasgow,	O. M. Wright.

BRYAN, M. D.

1896.
Here you are Salvation's free,
If you want it come to me,
I'm the Doctor, I'm the man
With the only sure-cur plan;
Chief of all the Surgeon tribe
With the things that I prescribe.
Only thing to save your face,
And uplift the human race,
Silver Pills—step lively there—
Bullion mixed with heated air.
Come, be saved, Sixteen-by-One,
Only cure beneath the sun.

1900.
Howdy, friends, I'm at it still;
Cannot lose old Doctor Bill.
I will save you if you'll take
The prescriptions that I make.
Anti-Empire Capsules—they
Are the only cure today;
Makes no difference what you have,
Try our Anti-Empire Salve.
Cure for any man who's sick
In the body-Politic.
Come, be saved, brace up and hope,
On my Anti-Empire Dope.

1904.
Doctor Bryan begs to say
He is not at home today;
Gone abroad to broaden out,
Gone to hear the Ganges spout,
Gone to see the Pyramids
And th' Egyptian katydids,
Gone to lands remote and far,
Lands of Kings and Cavlare;
Gone a-floating' o'er the sea,
Russia, France and Germany;
Gone with Kings to hob and nob—
Doctor Roos'velt on the job.

1908.
Here we are, the doctor's back
With an overflowing pack.
Remedies and cures galore—
Series 'Leven-Forty-four—
Only cures to surely save
Uncle Sammy from his grave.
'Nitiative and Referend,
That will put him on the mend.
Have you suffered from the grip?
Try my Gov'ment Ownership.
Are your spirits faint, and sunk?
Try my famous Antinjunk.
Is your liver dull and mean?
Try my Peepulruline.
Makes no difference what you've got,
Try 'em singly, take the lot,
Bryan's Mixtures—do not fear,
For the Doctor he is here,
And if none of them relieve
He's got others up his sleeve.

—John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.

Railroads to Use New Bills of Lading.

Station agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad company are being instructed to collect all unused bills of lading in their possession on October 31 and return them by the first passenger train to the company's headquarters in Philadelphia, as beginning on the following day every shipment of freight must be made upon the basis of a new uniform bill of lading, which has been approved by the interstate commerce commission. The new bill of lading will also be used on all the railroads east of the Mississippi.

All railroad rates to be conditioned upon the use of this bill of lading, which is itself merely the contract of shipment setting forth the liability of the carrier in case goods are lost or damaged in transit. Anyone declining to accept the terms of the uniform bill of lading will be charged ten per cent. more than the regular freight rate. It was customary to charge twenty per cent. extra on shipments not under the old bill of lading.

The original order of the interstate commerce commission called for the use of the new uniform bill of lading on September 1, but at request of the railroads the time was extended to November in order to give the railroads and shippers ample time to get the new forms printed and distributed. All copies of the old forms are to be withdrawn from circulation on November 1.

To get the new plan in motion, therefore, will demand an extraordinary amount of printing. For the Pennsylvania railroad sytem alone, upwards of 10,000,000 of the new forms will have to be printed, as well as a large suppy of the old bills destroyed. Thus the expense to the railroads of getting the new forms in use will be very considerable.

In one respect the new uniform bill of lading will involve a distinct departure from any of the old forms. This innovation, which was adopted at the request of the American Bankers' association, consists in the adoption of a distinctive color—yellow— for all "order" bills of lading. It is this form of bill of lading which is "negotiable," and it enables a shipper to obtain an advance payment through a banker.

For fine box stationery, go to the ITEM office.

The force of carpenters employed by the P. R. R. company are rebuilding the foot bridge through the culvert at the rear of the postoffice building. This is a very convenient subway and is much used by the people of Railroad street.

Harry O. Andrews, who is working ten head of mules on the pipe line in Berks county, spent Sunday with his family in Union township. We learn from Mr. Andrews that the section on which he is employed in the east will be completed within the next two weeks and then his teams will be returned to Huntingdon county where another line will be laid over the same right of way as the one built across the county during the past summer.

Officers Elected for Mapleton's 1909 Base Ball Club.

Thursday evening, October 8, 1908, while the Cubs of Chicago were filled with joy over the capture of another National League pennant, and the Giants of New York looked with an eye of scorn at Merkle and Coveleski of the Phillies, Mapleton was laying plans to capture the Huntingdon county pennant next year.

The meeting was announced to be held in the office of Dr. Spangler at 6.30 o'clock and when the set time had arrived, the door was swung open and in short order the house was filled. Every member of this season's team was present. The meeting was made free to all interested in the national sport and several fans who are interested in the welfare of the team were present.

George Quinn was made chairman and Loyd Baker secretary. A report was made by Treasurer Baker, who reported having received $61.97 and paid out $55.22, leaving a balance of $6.75 in treasurer's hands. The selection of officers came next. Harry Bailey was unanimously elected president, William McCorkle manager, William Brumbaugh captain and Loyd Baker secretary and treasurer.

Thus far there have been no changes in the regular line up of players. It was decided, however, to admit the tenth man. Manager McCorkle wants to look his men all over before giving out any news as to his line up of players for next season.

The question of purchasing new uniforms came up for discussion and after all had expressed their views it was decided to let President Bailey make a tour of the town and see what amount of money could be raised. The meeting then adjourned in order to leave Chairman Quinn and Captain Brumbaugh catch the train for the west.

Just a word to the fans. Now, the team has done just what you have been wanting them to do for years, and in order to succeed, they must have your cooperation.

When President Bailey comes to see you don't commence to knock on what has been done, but say what you will do, and give him all the encouragement you can.

Hoping that the coming season will be one of the best we ever had, we are for a victory every time.

THUMB.

Killed Naar Ryde.

James Taylor, of Mount Union, an employee at the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., was killed on Saturday night at Ryde by a train some time during the night.

Mr. Taylor had gone at 6 p. m. to McVeytown and returning on No. 81 coming west, he got off at Ryde where Track Watchman C. C. Moist saw him near the station. At 11.35 p. m. Mr. Moist found the unfortunate man's dead body lying about 400 yards from the new Ryde bridge between Nos. 1 and 2 tracks. The head and face were crushed and the left arm lying across No. 2 track had evidently been cut off by another train than the one that killed him. His watch in his pocket had stopped at 7 46 showing that he probably had been killed by train 46

The remains were brought to Mount Union Sunday morning on Pacific express by Coroner Potter, of Mifflin county, and Dispatcher Kauffman of Huntingdon, and turned over to Undertaker Dunmire to be prepared for burial.

Mr. Taylor is survived by his wife and twelve children ranging in age from four to twenty-four years old, one of whom is a widowed daughter with three children at home.

Samuel Uttley.

Samuel Uttley died at his home in Rock Hill, Sunday, October 4, 1908, after a year's illness, of consumption, aged 57 years. He was born in Cromwell township and spent his entire life in that community. He was a kind husband and loving father and much devoted to home life. This is the third time the messeger of death has invaded the Uttley home within two years, two daughters having preceded him to the grave, their death caused by the same illness. He is survived by his wife and four children: Mrs. Robert Crownover and Mrs. Emory Isenberg, both of Saltillo, and Samuel and Enoch Uttley, both at home, and two brothers and a sister: Mrs. Mary Bard, of Greensburg; Daniel Uttley, of Hill Valley, and William Uttley, of Altoona. Funeral services were conducted at the United Brethren church in Orbisonia on 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilt. Interment in the Orbisonia cemetery.

DIED.

DAVIS—In Mount Union, October 6, 1908, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Davis, widow of the late James G. Davis, aged about 30 years.

SNYDER—Near Burnt Cabins, October 3, 1908, of paralysis, Joseph H. Snyder, a veteran of the civil war, aged 67 years, 3 months and 3 days.

IRVIN—In Altoona, October 3, 1908, of acute paralysis, Alderman Beamuth Bell Irvin, a native of Manor Hill, this county, aged 35 years, 3 months and 2 days.

FOR SALE—Lady's new solid oak writing desk, will be sold at a sacrifice; for particulars call at the ITEM office.

FOR RENT—Five room house in Bankstown; good cellar; well of water at door; rent $5.00 per mouth. Call on MRS. M. E. LONG, Mapleton.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For further information, plerse writh me.

B. F. Baker.
Mapleton Depot, April 15. 1907. 4t

ESTRAY NOTICE. Came to the residence of the undersigned in Hare's valley, Cass township, July 29, 1908, six head of sheep (four ewes and two lambs) with ear marks—end off each and notch under left ear. Owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Entered on Township book August 26, 1908.
W. G. TAYLOR.
Cass Township, Aug. 29, 1908.—4t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Estate of Samuel H. Pheasant, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel H. Pheasant, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. and G. WM. PHEASANT, Executors.
Calvin, Pa., August 27, 1908.—6t

WANTED!

Men to represent us either locally or traveling, in the sale of a full line of easy selling specialties. Apply quick and secure territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

STAGE ROUTE.

The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.

GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept, 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

A Complete Newspaper

The only modern DAILY and SUNDAY between New York and Chicago, THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE TIMES-Largest Circulation Daily-Largest Circulation Sunday. DIRECT WIRE SERVICE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD-unexcelled in

FINANCIAL
SPORTING
LOCAL
FOREIGN
THEATRICAL
FASHION
MINING
RIVER
AND
RAILROAD NEWS.

Carrying a larger force of writers than any other Pittsburgh Newspaper.

Our plant is always open to visitors for inspection. Come see the workings of an up-to-date newspaper. Presses running from 11:30 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. and from 2:00 A. M. until 5:00 A. M Color Presses run on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY and get the best. See your news dealer or addres

Circulation Department
THE GAZETTE TIMES
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Man Who Starts In Business To-day

must have money or credit—to be successful he should have both.

The real starting point of any business is: The time at which one begins systematic saving, If he begins right, he opens a bank account and gradually builds up both his account and credit.

If **you** begin **now** it will bring **your** day for starting a business of your own that much the nearer.

Open an account with us today—one dollar or more will do—whenever you can spare a dollar add it to your account—the lump sum will be here and ready for you when you want it.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct., 14, 1908.

What Farmers Gained.

The total loss to farmers, as shown by the difference between the value to the farmer of farm products and live stock when the Democracy was in control at Washington and the value during the Republican administration which preceded and followed Democratic control, amounted to more than $1,000,000,000, and that without taking account of the gain that would doubtless have accrued had Republican administrations been in power in place of the Democratic. It is worth noting in this connection that during the first Cleveland period, when the value of farm products to the farmer began to decline, there had been no legislative interference with conditions as they prevailed under preceding Republican administrations, but the mere apprehension due to the Democrats being in power was sufficient to weaken business energies, demoralize trade and bring down prices for what the farmer had to supply. Business revived when the Republicans returned to power under Harrison, and the farmer was among the gainers.

The farm value of the wheat crop for Cleveland's first four years was $4,285,000,000. For the four years of Roosevelt's second term the wheat crop will show a value to the farmer of over $2,000,000,000. The farm value of the wheat crop during the first three years is $1,563,000,000.

The oat crop, which under the first Cleveland administration amounted to $762,000 000 and under Cleveland's second administration to $699,000,000, has increased in farm value to $918,000,000 for the first three years of the present term of President Roosevelt and will considerably exceed $1,000,000,000 for the full term.

The hay crop was worth $388,000,000 in 1896, the last year of Democratic administration at Washington. In 1907 the hay crop was worth $1,336,901,000. The 1896 the potato crop was worth $72,000,000. In 1900 the value to the cultivator was $183,9000,000.

The farm animals of the country increased in value from $1,655,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1907, to $4,331,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1908. The number of milk cows has increased from 30,508,000 to 50,093,000 and their value from $508,000,000 to $846,000,000. The number of sheep has increased from 36,819,000 to 54,631,000 and their value from $67,000,000 to $212,000,000. The number of swine has increased from 40,600,000 to 56,084,000 and their value from $166,000,000 to $330,000,000.

Notwithstanding automobiles the number of horses has increased from 14,365,000 to 19,992,000 and their value from $453,000,000 to $1,868,000,000. The number of mules has increased from 2,216,000 to 3,869,000 and their value from $92,000,000.

It will be perceived that the increase of the farmer's profit from his live stock is much greater than the increase in the total number of animals. The total value of sheep, for example, is more than thrice, that of mules three and one-half times and that of horses more than four times what it was when the Republicans took hold of the administration of affairs eleven years ago.

These figures indicate plainly to the farmer what the Republicans have done for him. Thousands of millions of dollars have been put into the pockets of American farmers during the past ten years though the policy consistently maintained by the Republican party throughout its history of encouraging American industry and thereby maintaining a market for the products of the farmer. It is most incredible that American farmers, knowing the facts and figures we have taken from the official records, will do anything to injure their own intesests and cause a halt in the progress under Republican rule which has made American agriculturists the most prosperous in the world. Taft and Sherman, the Republican candidates for president and vice president of the United States, represent the policies which make the farm pay and the farmer independent, and they will doubtless receive the practically unanimous support of farmers throughout the Union.

Purification of Water.

The diseases that may be spread by water—waterborne diseases, they are called—are so many and so serious—typhoid fever, dysentery and similar troubles being the most common—that the man who takes thought of his health or that of his family must see to it that the water he drinks is pure.

Some few cities of this country filter the supply furnished to their inhabitants, but most of them, unfortunately, take no precautions, or wholly ineffectual ones, to ensue a pure supply. The community being so careless of its health, the individual must look after his own, and must himself purify the water he drinks or that used in the preparation of his food.

There are three ways of household purification of water—filtering, boiling and distilling.

The first is unsafe. There are many filters which will, when new and clean, remove nearly all the germs from the water, as well as other visible impurities; but the best of them soon become foul, and unless they are constantly renewed or thoroughly cleansed they cease to act, and may even render a comparatively good water unfit to drink.

Distillation is the most effective means of purification, but the necessary apparatus is cumbersome and troublesome to use, and the method is impracticable for family use. One sometimes read articles in the newspapers decrying the use of distilled water on the assumption that it acts injuriously upon the mucus membrane of the stomach and digestive tract. This is nonsense. No drink can be better and safer than distilled water, but, as has been said, it is beyond the reach of the average family.

The other means is to boil the water. This is absolutely safe and perfectly harmless. Objection has been made that boiling for fifteen or twenty minutes does not destroy all the germs in the water, nor does it. Some germs, which are provided with resistant spores, may survive heat so applied; but none of the ordinary dangerous germs, such as those of typhoid and dysentary, can resist boiling temperature for twenty minutes, and such water is safe to drink.

Boiled water is insipid because much of the air has been expelled, and this is easily remedied. After boiling, the water should be poured into clean quart bottles, which have been sterilized by being boiled in a separate vessel, each bottle being only half filled. It is then corked and well shaken for a few minites, by which means the water is again aarated and made palatable.

Ice should not be added to this water, but the bottle can be kept in the refrigerator until it is needed.—*Youths' Companion.*

Old Building Being Torn Down.

The two-story frame building belonging to the E. Robley estate, situate on Main street between Scrub run and the track leading to the sand works, is being torn down. The building was erected about twenty seven years ago and for a number of years after its erection was used as a blacksmith shop on the first story and a wagonmaker shop on the second. Later a chopping mill was installed and for a time a feed store was conducted at this stand. Following this the building was equipped with a full roller process for the manufacture of flour and this business was carried on for a few years when the machinery was torn out and shipped to another point. In recent years the building has been used for the storing of lumber and other rough material and the first story has been used by G. W. Wright as a coal house. Owing to its dilapidated condition it was necessary to dismantle it. Most of the lumber used in the frame work is sound and this will be used in the erection of a more convenient and commodious coal house which will be built by Mr. Wright on the opposite side of the track and to the rear of his Main street store room. Standing as it did, close to the track, this old building obstructed the view of persons who are obliged to travel over this part of Main street and during the hours of the day when the shifter does its work the crossing is a very dangerous one. When the debris is entirely cleared away a much better view will be afforded persons passing and the danger at this crossing will be greatly reduced.

Winter—Wicks.

The ITEM made mention last week of the marriage of Mr. Harry L. Winter and Mrs. Katherine Wicks and in doing so erred as to the time and place oft he ceremony. Thwedding was solemnized at Cincinnati Ohio, September 24, 1908, the Rev. Mr. Haefner officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Winter spent r week with the groom's brother at Norwood, Ohio, after which they visited Niagara Falls, Buffalo and other points of interest in New York state. They are now at home to their friends at 1175 Park avenue, Williamsport, in which city Mr Winter is employed in the street car service and is a popular employee. His wife is an estemable lady, well known in this community and will grace the home which has already been provided. We extend congratulations.

MARRIED.

HARVEY—CLARK—At the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs Joseph Clark, in Orbisonia, October 1, 1908, Rev. W. A. Sites, a former pastor of the United Brethren church officiating, Mr. Bruce Harvey, of Shirleysburg, and Miss Jennie Clark, of Orbisonia.

TAYLOR—WILSON—At Huntingdon, October 1, 1908, by Rev. J. S. Souser, Seibert A. Taylor, son of County Commissioner H. D. Taylor, and Miss Agnes Wilson of Huntingdon. They will take up housekeeping at Huntingdon.

DERRICK—McGIVERN—At the home of the bride at Fremont, Nebraska, September 30, 1908, by the Rev. Mr. Frost, of the Fremont Episcopal church, Mr. Charles T. Derrick, road foreman of engineers on the P. & N. W division of the P. R. R., and Miss Daisy McGivern, of Fremont.

Bryan-Taft Contest Cash Prizes for Readers.

"The Philadelphia Press" is running a unique contest, which is very interesting and something entirely new. The problem is to figure out the shortest distance starting from the capital of each candidate's home State, passing through the capital city of every State in the Union and finally landing in the White House in Washington, D. C. Anyone can enter the race by securing a copy of the map and instructions which appear in "The Press" every Sunday. If someone sends in a better solution, you may try again and endeavor to find a shorter route. To make it more interesting and worth while a number of cash prizes will be given to the one finding the shortest route. Also a cash prize of $5 00 will be given each week for the shortest route figured out each week. The contest closes November 3d. Order "The Sunday Philadelphia Press" from your newsdealer at once.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH			NORTH	
Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	Mail A M	Pass Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SIZOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 48
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO.

Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	No. P. M.
Mount Union . . Leave	. . .	10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard	. . .	s10 05	s11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills	. . .	f10 17	f11 42	f 4 52
Shirley	. . .	s10 30	s11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia . . . . Arrive	. . .	10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia . . . . Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdale . . Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale . . . Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s10 30	s 3 25	. . .
*Aughwick	f 9 00	†10 40	f 3 35	. . .
Mount Union Yard . .	s 9 15	s10 55	s 3 50	. . .
Mount Union . . Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	. . .
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD			NORTHWARD	
No. 12 P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	No. 9. A. M.	No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.

*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, President. C. H. KETCHAM, General Manager.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

STORE IS OPEN EVENINGS TILL EIGHT O'CLOCK

A Special Sale Of New Tailored Suits

At prices averaging a third less than regular prices. This is one of the greatest opportunities we have ever been able to offer.

One of our best suit makers,—one of the best in the country he is, delivered to us a fine lot of tailored suits, regularly worth from $20. to $60. each, at prices which enable us to sell them at one-third less than they are worth. They are extremely handsome, have the newest gored flare skirt and are right up to the minute in style.

There are only one or two of a kind.

You will say it is Remarkable When You See These Suits and Learn the prices.

I you want to take advantage of this sale you most hurry.

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DEAL REPUDIATED

Labor's Representatives Outraged by Samuel Gompers' Bargaining With Bryan

GARLAND POINTS OUT DANGER

Recalls Days When Democracy's Control Blighted Everything Conducive to Comfort, Prosperity and Advancement of Labor — Promises Versus Performance.

The deal made between William Jennings Bryan, everlasting candidate for the presidency, and Samuel Gompers, professional labor leader, whereby the votes of the wage earners of the country are, according to the representations made by Gompers, to be delivered to the Democratic candidate for president, has become one of the most interesting features of the present campaign.

When Gompers, pretending to represent the wage earners of the nation, failed in his effort to deal himself into a fat job with the Republican leaders of the country he turned to the Democracy, where he found a band of ambitious speculators who were willing to concede to him anything he might ask in return for his pledge that he could throw the labor vote of the country wherever he wanted to deliver it.

The deal made between Bryan and Gompers seems to have outraged the labor representatives of the country and they are now in practically every state and on many platforms telling just what Gompers represents and just how he proposes to get a federal job by turning over the votes of laboring men to the Democracy. M. M. Garland, for many years president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States and one of the most consistent advocates labor has ever had in this country, in a recent speech delivered at Everson, Fayette county, this state, sounded an alarm to laboring people generally against the Bryan-Gompers deal. Among other things Mr. Garland said:

"When I am asked to speak on political questions it must be alone from the standpoint of one whose life has up to the present been spent with and among organized labor men. My view is one that comes from thirty years of constant and active work in labor unions and in making up my mind as to who is our enemy and who is our friend I take the net results to the working people as a guide to measure results. Actions count, not words. Promises are easily made. Performance is what we seek and must have for relief.

"There are but two parties that have any chance to win in this conflict; the one party has been in almost constant control of the government for more than forty years, with the exception of the lasting and regretful trial we gave the Democratic party from 1893 to 1897.

"When the Republican party came into power and the civil war closed there was practically no organization among the labor men in this country, while now they are numbered by the hundreds of thousands and out of the chaos of long hours, low wages and hard conditions has grown a betterment in every line according to the repeated reports of the officers of the different national and international and affiliated organizations of labor. The one gap made by the attempted administration of national affairs by the Democratic party marks the only years of turning backward.

"The people of this country handed all the reins of the government to the Democratic party in the election of 1892 and at that time William Jennings Bryan was a member of congress and the Democratic party was in a position to enact any and all laws of reform that he might have advocated then or has advocated since; and if there is anything that he has not advocated or has overlooked that might bring him a vote and you will tell him of it, he will certainly take it up and then as quickly drop it if he finds it not catchy. But to return to 1892.

"The first act of the Democrats was to formulate and put into effect the same kind of a bill that they promise now to do: A tariff for revenue only they figured on the basis of the amount of goods that had been coming into the country under a Republican protective tariff, and they reasoned that the same amount would come in under a Democratic administration. But instead of this the imports to this country ceased almost all together and no revenue could be collected. During the time the Democrats were formulating this wonderful bill the Republican members of the ways and means committee demanded that a hearing be given to the representatives of any labor organization and others who might want to come before them to protest against proposed rates of duty that would injure their trades. Myself, with a committee of iron and steel workers went there; the window glass workers and others appeared. W. J. Bryan, the one who is now running for president, was a member of the ways and means committee and I am authorized by James Campbell of Pittsburg Charles Bryant of Anderson, Ind., and Joseph Regins of Bradford, N. Y., all members of the window glass workers' committee, two of whom have declared under oath, and the others declare that they were told to them, simply because they had come to ask the protection given by the constitution, that they were a lot of public beggars.

"Such is the estimate by Bryan of men who have the courage to appear before congress to ask relief, and while he promises much if elected, be sure not to go ask for what you want or you will be the beggar.'

"But what did the Democrats do in the four years they were in power? They put out the fires of the factory and mill; they stopped the clang and whirl of machinery; they stilled the whistle of the locomotive; they took from the farmers the market for their products; they compelled the opening of soup houses and made tramps of 3,000,000 of working men and then to crown all they issued bonds to pay their salaries while in debt and left the treasury empty of money but with millions of debts.

"I concede to no one greater opposition to the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes than myself; this must and will be remedied. But that remedy will never come through the Democratic party for when it comes into power the general conditions of the country will get so much worse than they are now that no one will care whether there are injunction laws or not as there will be no labor nor enough workers to use the injunction against.

"In 1895 two injunction bills, each one supposed to cure the existing evils, were presented to congress. One of these bills was known as house bill No. 9328 and was favored by Mr. Fuller, legislative representative for the four big allied Brotherhood of Railroad employes, numbering in all about 800,000 men. The other bill was known as house bill No. 4445 and was favored by Mr. Gompers, acting for the Federation of Labor. Mr. Fuller spoke for the railroad men and insisted that they had evidence that the president of the United States favored their bill and that it would pass. Mr. Gompers objected to the bill favored by Fuller and declared before the congressional committee that the labor interests wanted bill No. 4445 passed and did not want the other. Now, under a confliction of that kind, is it any wonder congress could not agree on either bill when we ourselves could not agree.

"What can labor expect to receive from a party that is dominated by the so-called Solid South Democracy? Take the conditions affecting labor in those states. It was recently the boast of one of the representatives of Alabama that they had disfranchised all of the colored voters and 70 per cent of the white labor vote in that state. Only a few years ago the entire cotton mill industry of Massachusetts and other eastern states was paralyzed and the workmen's wages cut almost in half in an attempt to compete with cotton mills just then built in the south by reason of the fact that there was neither restrictions on hours or child labor in the south.

"In addition we have the fact that through the southern states convict labor is worked in the mines, the factories and lumber camps in open competition with free labor, and the men who guard the prisoners with rifles and force more work out of them are paid a percentage of the profit made by the contractor, a premium for compelling the most awful conditions of starvation and forced labor from these convicts.

"Why some of the charges against Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, who was selected by Bryan as treasurer for his campaign, was vetoing the child labor bills passed by the legislature and forming a citizens' alliance and combining with that a business alliance to drive out and keep out of that state organized labor. This but represents and portrays the exact position of the southern Democratic leaders toward all reforms for working people. On the other hand all the national labor measures that have been enacted were given us by the Republican party through its representatives in congress.

"The awful conditions of the Democracy's four years' rule forced men to gather in protest from every state between Maine and California, and under the leadership of Jacob S. Coxey march through the frost of late winter down to Washington to demand that some measure be enacted to relieve the suffering and starvation that filled the land. They were given relief? Oh, yes! This Democratic crowd issued orders for their arrest for walking on the lawn in front of the capitol."

Thieves Take Man's False Teeth.

Pittsburg, Oct. 12.—Beaten and robbed of a gold watch, a small sum of money and his false teeth, William Tooler was found lying unconscious in the street by the police. Tooler was attacked by four negroes. When he was knocked down his teeth fell out, and the highwaymen, noticing several gold fillings in the teeth, took them along.

He Made Canes For Presidents.

Kansas City, Oct. 12.—The favorite pastime of William McKinzie, a farmer, eighty-four years old, who died in Wyandotte county, was making canes. Every president of the United States from General Grant has received a cane carved by him and has acknowledged it by an autograph letter.

If a person who has an artist's eye did not also bear around with him an artist's disposition he would be hailed with greater acclaim.

BALLOON BURST 4000 FEET IN AIR

Two Americans Had Miraculous Escape From Death.

WERE BUT SLIGHTLY INJURED

Accident Occurred During the International Balloon Race in Germany, and For 2000 Feet the Torn Balloon Shot Down Like a Bullet and Then Bag Formed a Parachute and Checked the Descent — Eighty Thousand Spectators Were Horrified, Many Turning Away Fainting.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The international balloon race, which started from the suburb of Schmargendorf, was the occasion of a thrilling accident, two American aeronauts having a miraculous escape from death. The American balloon Conqueror, the only American built craft in the contest, having on board A. Holland Forbes and Augustus Post, less than two minutes after the start, burst at an altitude of 4000 feet. For 2000 feet it shot down like a bullet, and then the torn silk bag assumed the shape of a parachute, thus checking the rapidity of the descent. Coming close to the earth, however, the basket smashed into the roof of a house, but the two men escaped with but slight injuries.

The race, in which twenty-three balloons participated, representing Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Spain, started in the presence of at least 80,000 spectators. Amid the strains of "America," and volleys of cheers the first balloon was sent away. It was the America II., under command of James C. McCoy, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Voghmann. The balloon was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and it sailed away to the southeast at a rapid pace, the aeronauts waving their hats.

A representative of each of the other nations followed the American balloon in succession at intervals of two minutes, the national hymn of the respective countries ringing forth as the ropes were cast loose.

The second batch of eight balloons was led by Forbes in the Conqueror, which was started with some difficulty owing to a gusty wind and too much ballast. But eventually it shot up and reached a high altitude in an incredibly short period, the basket swaying violently. Then almost instantly a cry of horror arose from the crowd, who saw the silk bag collapse, and shouted: "The balloon is ripping up."

The thousands who had gathered there stood for a moment petrified. Some turned away, fainting, as they saw the balloon falling with lightning-like rapidity. At the same time showers of sand and appurtenances of the balloon shot downward with equal rapidity, and then daylight was seen through the envelope, great ragged edges of the silk showing on either side.

"They are killed," went in a hushed whisper through the crowd, but shortly the remainder of the envelope appeared to take, first, a triangular shape, and then was transformed into a sort of parachute at the top of the net, and the progress of the wrecked balloon was considerably arrested.

All the competitors in the race are provided with rations for three days. This is the third international balloon cup race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy. The first race was held at Paris in 1906 and was won by Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm, of the United States cavalry, by a flight of 402 miles. The second contest was held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America at St. Louis in October, 1907. It was won by the German balloon Pommern, which landed at Asbury Park, N. J., having covered 873.4 miles in an air line.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 12.—F. Kikuchi, a Japanese acrobat, connected with a traveling show, was murdered in cold blood in the woods two miles from Newton, Catawba county. George Sigman heard six shots in the woods near his home, and started out to investigate. As he entered a deep gully 300 yards from his home, Henry Yamagata, manager of the show, climbed the bank and, pointing to the gully, exclaimed: "There's a dead man down there." Mr. Sigman descended the cliff and found a dead Japanese lying under a pile of boards, hastily thrown over the body. He had been shot in the back. Yamagata was arrested.

Finds $1600 Concealed in Rags.

Concealed in a lot of old rags which he bought with the rest of the contents of the junk shop of his dead father, [illegible] Walter, of Frederick, Md., found $1,600 in gold.

TWO HOUSES COLLAPSED

One Killed and Several Injured In Falling Dwellings.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—An explosion that occurred in a nearby factory more than six years ago, it is declared, caused the collapse of two dwellings in the northern section of the city, in which one person was killed and several severely injured.

Mrs. Mary Heffner, aged twenty years, was the victim of the accident. She was caught by a falling beam while going to the rescue of her six-weeks-old baby, which lay in its coach on the first floor. Her neck was broken and she was dead when taken from the debris. The baby was buried under the falling plaster and mortar, but the beam which killed the mother rested on the edge of the coach and prevented the debris from crushing out the infant's life. Louis Heffner, the husband, dropped from the third-story to the first in his bed and escaped with cuts and bruises, and Mrs. Mary O'Connor, aged sixty five years, fell with the second floor and sustained a double fracture of the leg.

The explosion of nearly seven years ago in a neighboring factory, it is explained, loosened and blew out the plastering from between the bricks in the houses which collapsed and they were never properly repaired.

BULLETS CHECK LYNCHING MOB

South Carolina Militia Holds Jail Against Rioters.

Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 12.—In the heart of Spartanburg, with its 20,000 population, a mob of infuriated citizens, at times numbering a thousand or more, fought with the military and civil authorities for the possession of John Ieby, a negro, who attempted to ravish Miss Lillie Dempsey while the young woman was on her way here from Saxon Mill village, three miles away. Four persons were wounded, one of them seriously. Sheriff Nichols was slightly wounded in the exchange of shots between the mob and the authorities who were protecting the trembling prisoner in the jail.

The first shot came from a window of the jail, and it was followed by others from the same quarter. An answering shot was fired from the crowd. This broke a window in the jail and slightly wounded Sheriff Nichols.

Those wounded by the officers when they fired on the crowd were: Grover Fowler, fourteen years old, seriously wounded in the side and shoulder, and a young man named Carner, twenty-two years old, slightly wounded in the hip, all mill operatives.

A hundred regulation army rifles, protruding from windows, doors and porches of the building, presented a formidable proposition for the consideration of the mob leaders, several of whom have been arrested.

SHOT WIFE AT CHURCH DOOR

Husband Killed Woman and Then Drove Away and Killed Himself.

York, Pa., Oct. 12.—Following his wife to church Sunday, William Bennington, a middle-aged man, residing near Delta, shot her through the heart and then killed himself. The double killing was inspired by jealousy. A short time ago, it is said, the husband accused his wife of infidelity.

When Mrs. Bennington, accompanied by a neighbor, neared the church door, her husband, in a carriage, overtook her. He ordered the other woman to move on while he talked to his wife. After a few words between them the man was seen to raise a shotgun and fire at his wife. Bennington then drove down the road to State hill, where he reloaded the gun and shot himself.

Case of Leprosy In Camden.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 12.—Charles Clark, aged sixteen years, a Barbadoes negro, is a patient in the Camden County hospital at Blackwood, suffering from a well developed case of leprosy. The young man came to this city from the Barbadoes with his father three years ago. He became ill some time ago and went to a Philadelphia hospital, from which he was discharged after a short time. After returning to his home he was taken in charge by the overseers of the poor and sent to the hospital, where the nature of his ailment was discovered. A shed was built for him in the rear of the hospital, and there he is kept with an old colored inmate of the almshouse on guard duty.

Up to Kongo.

A thousand miles up the Kongo there is a Christian Endeavor society the members of which were cannibals six years ago. Asked to send a message to the British Endeavorers, they said "Tell them to send more teachers."

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE CONTENTED.

When crops are good and prices high
The man with wheat to sell
Cannot believe that times are hard
And all things are not well.
For him the outlook is so fair,
So rosy is the hue,
He cannot see why all the world
Can't take his point of view.

The man who has a pleasant job
That pays him ready cash
Cannot believe the world is just
About to go to smash
Or that the times are out of joint
Since he is in the swim.
There may be rumblings underground,
But things look good to him.

The chap with money in the bank
And rents that come to hand
An outcry of calamity
Can hardly understand.
Since he can meet the grocer man
With an unflinching eye,
He cannot see how any one
On dollars can be shy.

And so it is, if fortune has
Been of a friendly turn,
He cannot see why every one
Has not some change to burn.
The world looks good to him indeed,
As melons ripe on ice,
And everything is quite O. K.
If he has got the price.

Diplomatic.

In one of the progressive western states where the women go to the polls along with their brothers and deposit their ballot for the candidate they like best an orator was addressing an audience in which the fair sex predominated.

"I see before me," he said, "so many who will cast their ballot for the first time"—

He got their votes.

Joking.

"Oh, say, can't you take a joke?" asked the smart young man as the fellow whose ear he was tickling scowled.

"Oh, yes, I can take a joke all right and shove it right along," returned the scowling young man as he reached for smarty's chin with his right.

Unresponsive.

"My dear, I think we must have been married in a former incarnation."

"Does it seem that long?" replied the brute.

Averaging Up.

The man who doesn't know his mind
And can't tell what to do
Should go at once and get a wife.
She'll have a mind for two.

Made Him Desirable.

"Had a good time, Johnny?"

"You bet. Been playing with the Burr boy."

"Do you like him?"

"Naw, but I ain't allowed to play with him."

Matter of Fact Youth.

"But can you support a wife?"

"Sir!"

"I said can you support a wife."

"I have never been married. How can you expect me to answer that question?"

Vulnerable Spot.

"Knocked him out in one blow, I hear."

"Yes, and no wonder."

"Why?"

"Hit him in the solar perplexus."

So Unkind.

"That man is my worst enemy."

"He seems friendly."

"Yes, but he had a chance to marry my wife once and didn't."

Fine Rainmakers.

Since we have dropped the Teddy bears
The surplus we should crate
And send them to the heathen
For idols up to date.

Best He Could Do.

"What are you doing for a living these days?"

"Working."

"Is that possible? I heard you were in hard lines, but I did not suppose it was as bad as that."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

It is really rubbing it in to be stout and have dyspepsia too.

No matter how good a man may be, we somehow find it hard to forgive him for it.

PHILADELPHIA'S PICTURE PARADE

Story of Old City Told in Gorgeous Pageant.

OVER 5000 WERE IN LINE

Wife and Sister-in-Law Held For Killing T. Clayton Erb—Dog Smothers Sleeping Baby—Woman Dies of Hydrophobia—Killed Himself to Save Doctor Bill — Boy Murderers Get Twenty Years—Tramps Bind Boy to Train—Killed In Motor Cycle Race. Aged Farmer Offers $5000 For Bride.

Philadelphia's greatest picture parade—the historical pageant of Founder's Week—brought hundreds of thousands of persons to Broad street, where, for a distance of more than four miles, they reviewed the spectacle, covering every event of importance in the 225 years' existence of the city.

The procession included as participants about 400 persons on floats and fully 5000 on foot and horseback.

The pageant was in seven divisions, each representing a different era in the state's growth. Division A included scenes of exploration and the early settlement; division B, Penn and the Quakers; division C, colonial Philadelphia; division D, the Revolution; division E, under the constitution; division F, the city from 1800 to 1860; division G, the Civil War.

East division was subdivided into sections, with a mounted herald riding in advance bearing a banner descriptive of the scene. In all there were eighty-five heralds in the pageant and 1000 men on horseback accompanying the floats. Pages and outriders, knights, esquires and attendants wearing velvet costumes, bearing shields, lances or trumpets, and mounted on caparisoned horses, gave a touch of mediaeval splendor to the fete.

The pageant is said to be the first of the kind to be held in the United States. It has been prepared along lines similar to that given at the Quebec celebration last summer.

The more notable historical floats representing the pre-Revolutionary periods were: Onrust, First Ship to Enter the Delaware River, Penn Under Arrest, 1668; Penn's Treaty With the Indians, Palatines Going to Take the Oath, 1740.

The "colonial Philadelphia" section depicted the proclaiming of George I. in 1714 by the governor and council, a street fair of 1740, the coming to town of Benjamin Franklin from Boston in 1723, the first fire company, the old London coffee house, Franklin and his kite, the founding of the University of Pennsylvania, the arrest of pirates in 1718 and other scenes. In the street fair scene there were 140 girls wearing the costumes of 1740.

The revolution was treated in the fourth division with such historic scenes as the resisting of the stamp act, Virginians coming to congress, New Englanders coming to congress, John Paul Jones, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the making of the flag, the liberty bell, a group comprising Washington, Wayne and Lafayette in 1777, the entrance of the British in October, 1777; Franklin at the court of Louis XVI., Robert Morris' ox train, Americans on the way to Yorktown in 1781, Rochambeau and the French allies, and lastly the flags captured at Yorktown.

Later periods of the city's history were shown by floats representing Washington's inauguration, 1793; the visit of Lafayette, 1824; Lincoln in Philadelphia, 1864, and the Centennial, 1876.

Tramps Bind Boy to Train.

Bound with a wire rope to a railroad train, near Allentown, Pa., that was about to move by two tramps, Harvey Fatzinger, a sixteen-year-old boy, after a desperate struggle managed to release himself and started for home, falling exhausted at the doorstep. He is now in a critical condition in consequence of the treatment he received and from fright.

Young Fatzinger was held up in an isolated spot by two tramps, who, after they had relieved him of his pay, tied a rope about his neck and led him about the country, stopping at several out-of-the-way hotels, where they spent the money in drink, Fatzinger being in the meantime tied to a tree nearby.

Finally they bound his hands with a wire rope and, tying him to a railroad train that was about to move abandoned the boy, expecting him to be killed.

Twenty Years For Boy Murderers.

Herman Haupt and Joseph Benzner the two boy murderers of Mrs. Francis Kade, were sentenced at Doylestown, Pa., to twenty years each in the eastern penitentiary. Haupt is eighteen years old and Benzner is sixteen. The two boys went to Mrs. Kade's home, near Falsington, Pa., last April and broke into the house.

Women Held For Killing Erb.

"I shot Captain Erb. I am sorry, but I could not help it. He pointed a revolver at me. Suddenly I had the strength of seven women. I took the revolver from him and pressed the trigger. It kept on shooting. I could not stop it."

This is the story of Mrs. Catharine Beisel, of 162 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, as retold on the witness stand by Detective Richard Doyle, of the Philadelphia police department, in the combined alderman's hearing and coroner's inquest to fix the responsibility for the murder of Captain J. Clayton Erb, national guardsman and politician, who was shot to death at his country home, Red Gables, near Media, Delaware county, Pa.

The coroner's jury promptly found the following verdict:

"We find that J. Clayton Erb's death was due to internal hemorrhages, the result of gunshot wounds inflicted by Mrs. Catharine Beisel."

Magistrate Robert Smith immediately held Mrs. Beisel and Mrs. Clayton Erb for trial without bail. District Attorney McDade argued that Mrs. Erb had been proved to be an accessory to the killing.

The commonwealth made it plain that it will proceed on the theory that Mrs. Erb, after dining in her own room with her sister, Mrs. Beisel, to whom Erb had canceled the hospitality of his house, had gone secretly to the Village Green inn after her husband had arrived home from Philadelphia, that she and her sister had drunk porter in the inn and had made an agreement that she would telephone to Mrs. Beisel if there would be trouble in Red Gables, the Erb home.

She said she and her husband had exchanged bitter words and that she had telephoned her sister, that she had battered at her husband's door, the woodwork showing evidence of this action; that Captain Erb had come from his room and that his wife had thrown a glass or vase at him, cutting his scalp to the skull in a wound two inches long, from which the blood flowed freely.

Then, she said, Erb was shot, the first bullet breaking his leg, and as he fell the second bullet struck him in front just below the collarbone, breaking the first rib, plowing downward through the lung, fracturing the spinal column and passing through the body in the lower part of the back. That six shots in all were fired, four of them going wild.

Dog Smothers Sleeping Baby.

Elmer, the three-months-old son of Annie Coleman, was found dead in his little crib in the kitchen of his mother's home at Allentown, Pa., smothered to death under the weight of a big bulldog.

The child's crib had been placed in the kitchen because the mother considered that the warmest room. When she went to look at the child she was horrified to find the huge dog, weighing nearly fifty pounds, stretched across the baby and the little body stiff and cold in death.

A sad tale is attached to the life of the mother of the child. Engaged to wed in Austria, her lover pretended to purchase two tickets for this country, went with her on board the steamer and then made some pretext to return to land, failing to return. She has been in this country nearly a year.

Woman Dies of Hydrophobia.

After suffering with convulsions at intervals for two weeks, Mrs. Harvey Day, of Elizabeth, N. J., died of hydrophobia.

Her husband, a woman neighbor and a mail carrier, who were bitten last August by the dog which caused Mrs. Day's death, are being carefully watched for hydrophobia symptoms.

Physicians reported that they have noted symptoms of hydrophobia in the actions of Mr. Day, but hope to prevent the development of the disease. The first indication of the dog's madness was its attack on a mail carrier who entered the Day's yard to deliver the mail. The animal had sunk its teeth in the carrier's leg when Mrs. Day came to the rescue, and the dog turned upon her and bit her five times in the arm.

Suicide Rather Than Burden Family.

To prevent his wife and eight children from becoming impoverished by his illness, August Figi, of East St. Louis, Mo., cut the arteries in his wrists and died. "It's no use wasting what little money we have in doctor bills for me" he said. Figi worked in a paint factory grinding lead. This poisoned him and brought on a wasting disease.

Farmer, Sixty, Offers $5000 For Bride.

The Dover, Del., girls are anxiously watching for the arrival of James H. Furbush, a wealthy farmer of Maryland, who is seeking a wife—one who will love his three children and make allowance for his sixty years. Furbush is said has promised to give his bride $5000 on the day they are married.

Killed In Motor Cycle Race.

During a motor cycle race at the Coperthwaite track, at Burke, Va., James Connelly, of Washington, one of the participants, ran into a post and received injuries which later resulted in his death at a hospital. Connelly was eighteen years old.

Child Waited For Engine to Kill Him.

Five-year-old Adam Miscovitz, of Nanticoke, Pa., had a foot caught in a railroad frog and was so badly frightened that he could make no outcry. He watched the approach of a locomotive which struck and killed him.

Hid In Vault Four Days to Steal.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The robber who locked himself in a vault of the W. D. Allen Manufacturing company and at the proper moment leaped out and escaped with $700, was arrested. He confessed he was hidden in the vault four days without food or water, and with the air so suffocating that he had to lie on the floor to breathe. He is Edward Wieren, nineteen years old, who was employed by the company as office boy up to six months ago, when he quit.

It is enough to make a clock suspicious the way some people watch it.

Don't make up your mind until you have good, substantial material and plenty of it to use in the process.

The man who really knows how to do a thing isn't around making a loud and continuous outcry about it.

Many a man is tagged a fool solely because we judge entirely by results.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 18, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Commending our society.—IV. By systematic, generous giving.—I Cor. xvi, 1, 2; Mal. iii, 7-12.

Life is a continual receiving and giving. We receive from God directly and indirectly great blessings and gifts. We are expected in return to give and even to give to God—not that God needs our gifts, but that we need to make the gift. There is a feeling in every thoughtful soul that we must render something unto God for all His benefits. David's exclamation, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits?" finds an echo in every heart. Even the idol worshiping heathen in all ages have felt the operation of this same inward feeling and have responded to it. Freely we have received from God; freely we should give to God.

But how shall we give? What is the divine law upon this subject? It is undoubtedly systematic and generous giving. This method is Scriptural, practicable, effective, and has the promise of God's blessing.

1. Systematic and generous giving is Scriptural. In the Old Testament dispensation a tenth was the demand of God. Abraham probably gave a tenth of his substance to God. Jacob vowed to do so, and it may have been before this that he had failed to do what was required and customary. In Lev. xxvii. 30, it is directly and plainly asserted that a tenth shall be given to God. "All the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's." In the topical reference the prophet Malachi fearfully arraigns God's people for not having given the tithe and declared that in withholding they have robbed God. There can be no question about the law as regards giving in the Old Testament times. In the New Testament Paul asks a stated weekly offering for a special purpose and in another place declares that as God blessed the people they were to give.

2. Systematic and generous giving is just. It is right. It asks of no one what he is not able to give. It requires the least of those who receive the least and the most of those who receive the most. It sets aside so much as belonging to the Lord. It makes it His and not ours and removes the temptation to use it for ourselves.

3. Systematic and generous giving has the promise of the blessing of God. In giving regularly to God and in proportion as He blesses us we are fulfilling a plain duty that is owed to God. Every duty brings its blessing. But God has promised a blessing in the fulfilling of this duty. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in Mine house and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." If we fulfill the conditions of this promise, we may also have the blessings, and at the same time we shall commend our society.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. xxxviii, 20-22; Lev. xxvii, 30-34; Num. xviii, 20, 21, 24; II Chron. xxxi, 5, 6; Matt. vi, 1-4; John iii, 16; Acts ii, 44, 45; xx, 35; Matt. x, 7, 8; Phil. iv, 15-17.

An Enthusiastic Endeavorer.

The New South Wales Christian Endeavor union has a new general secretary in the person of Mr. G. E. Bodley. Mr. Bodley is an enthusiastic Endeavorer who has seen long service. He has used his pen for the cause as a writer for the Roll Call, the official New South Wales organ.

G. E. BODLEY.

How One Pastor Feels.

In a personal letter to Secretary Shaw the famous author of "In His Steps," Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, writes: "Give my greetings to all the friends and say that I have always believed in the Christian Endeavor movement from its very beginning and believe in it now more than ever. I have a live society, which is a great inspiration to me and a genuine help in my work. I should not know how to do my ministerial work without it."

This is increasingly the testimony of pastors who, like Dr. Sheldon, give to their young people the sympathetic leadership which is absolutely necessary to the largest success.

English Increase.

When Dr. Clark first visited England in 1888 he found eighteen societies. When he goes there next fall he will find more than 12,000.

In Lands Afar.

In Devon county, England, from which hundreds of young men emigrate annually to Canada and the United States, there are 2,560 male Endeavorers out of a total membership of 6,966.

Rev. Oscar Michelsen reports a new Christian Endeavor society started on the island of Tongoa of the New Hebrides group, the islands made famous by the labors of Dr. John G. Paton. The society has sixty members.

The Christian Endeavor union of Katpadi, India, has a missionary band whose object is to spend at least a week every year preaching the gospel to the heathen. This past year nine Endeavorers who constitute this band visited twenty-six villages preaching the gospel, with God's blessing upon them.

On the top of the great pyramid in Egypt the monogram C. E. is engraved. The fact is suggestive.

New Blood.

Every Christian Endeavor society will find its best by constantly introducing new blood, developing its present members and turning them out a finished product.—Rev. George B. Stewart, D. D., President of Auburn Theological Seminary.

Trouble In the Side Show.

Ossified Man—You're in partnership with that confidence man! You are a barefaced fraud!

Bearded Lady—He pulled your leg for a dollar, did he? You're not half as hard as you look.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The Latest Closing Prices In the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR quiet; winter extras, new, $3.75@3.90; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $4@4.25; city mills, fancy, $5.85@6. RYE FLOUR firm; per barrel, $4.15@4.25. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, western, $1@1.00. CORN quiet; No. 2 yellow, local, 85@86½c. OATS steady; No. 2 white, clipped, 54@54½c.; lower grades, 53c. HAY steady; timothy, large bales, $14.50. POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 14½c.; old roosters, 10c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 14½c.; old roosters, 11c. BUTTER firm; extra creamery, 31c. EGGS firm; selected, 28@30c.; nearby, 25c.; western, 25c. POTATOES steady; per bushel, 75@80c. Sweet Potatoes, Eastern Shore, Va., $1@1.25 per barrel.

BALTIMORE—WHEAT firm; No. 2 spot, $1.05½@1.05¾; steamer No. 2 spot, $1.00¼@1.00½; southern, $1.01¼@1.02¼. CORN firm; southern, 85½@87c.; year, 68@68¼c.; Jan., 67¾@67¾c. OATS steady; white, No. 2, 53c.; No. 3, 52@52½c.; No. 4, 50¼@51c.; mixed, No. 2, 51@51½c.; No. 3, 50@50½c. BUTTER firm; creamery separator extras, 28½@29c.; held, 21@22c.; prints, 29@30c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 16c. EGGS steady; fancy Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, 24c.; southern, 23c. per dozen.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, $6@6.25; prime, $5.65@5.90. SHEEP slow; prime wethers, $4.35@4.50; culls and common, $1.50@2; lambs, $4@6.90. VEAL calves, $8@8.25. HOGS active; prime heavies, $6.10@6.25; mediums, $3.15@5.75; heavy Yorkers, $5.60@6; light Yorkers, $5.25@5.50; pigs, $4.90@5; roughs, $4.50@5.50.

Missed a Chance.

"He never seems to get along. Although he always has a good job."

"The trouble is that he is not forehanded."

"That's so. Too bad, isn't it? Now, if he was four handed he could get a good job in a museum."

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Rods for building purposes
Set Screws, Cap Screws, Vises, Screw Jacks, Babbitt Metal,
Files, Flue Cleaners, Wrenches, Hangers, Stocks
and Dies, Taps and Reamers, Leather,
Rubber, Canvas and Cotton Belting, Rubber Hose for
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We make all kinds of Castings, do all kinds of Machine Shop and Boiler Work. Call on or write us. We have both 'phones. We are the largest Machinery Supply House in Central Pennsylvania.

Lewistown Foundry & Machine Company

LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Obliging Jordan.

By W. F. Bryan.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

"Well, sir?"

George Jordan swung around in his office chair and regarded Sidney Harlan with a porteatous frown.

"I though I told you not to bother me again about Vera until you had money enough to support a wife."

"You did," assented Sidney, "but, you see"—

"I don't see you," broke in Jordan, "and I have had an eye on you, too, sir. You have some $8,000 in the bank, drawing 3 per cent. I offered you an opportunity to invest it at 10 per cent, and you refused."

"But, you see, I thought"—

"That's the trouble. You don't think right," thundered Jordan. "You are afraid to risk it in a speculation which, I believe, will do better even than the 30 per cent I prophesied. Then you hang on to that absurd farm which is bound to be valuable some day because it is on the water front."

"It is valuable already," interrupted Sidney. "In a year from now"—

"It will be worth just as much as it is worth today and will be the same five years hence. A paltry bank account and a hundred acres of your farm, and yet you insist that you are entitled to come here and bother me about Vera every six months. It's absurd. It wastes my time."

"But this time"— broke in Sidney pleadingly.

"Last time it was the rumor that a trolley line was to be built, and you wanted to cut your farm up into building lots. You're dippy about the value of that land. I've got 200 acres more

"YOU'RE PAYING TWICE WHAT THAT LAND IS WORTH."

than that I'll sell you for your $8,000 cash. That's about $40 an acre."

"I'll take you," agreed Sidney as he drew out his check book. "Will you have the transfer made out at once?"

Jordan stared incredulously. It seemed too good to be true. Though he was a rich man, Jordan was terribly pressed for ready cash with which to swing certain deals, and this $8,000 would solve several financial problems.

Rising, he led the way across the hall to the offices of his lawyers, instructing them to make out a deed to Harlan, and the latter sat down to wait for it, being assured that it would require but a few minutes.

The clerk did not explain that a similar deed had been drawn up only a few weeks before, when Jordan had sought to sell the ground for half of what he was getting from Harlan.

The deal had fallen through, and it only remained to recopy the document with the new name and terms. In twenty minutes Harlan owned the property and an office boy was on his way to the bank with the check for Jordan.

Harlan followed Jordan to his own offices, but at the door the elder turned.

"If you think you have won my admiration with any such grand stand play as this," he said brutally, "you have made a mistake. You're paying twice what that land is worth just to call my bluff. That's not the sort of man I want for a son-in-law. I want a man who can drive a bargain, not one who can be fooled the way you have been."

"If you will let me explain"— began Harlan; but, with a laugh, Jordan shut the door between them. He was still chuckling over the incident when a card was brought in, to be followed by a sharp, eager looking man, a local real estate agent.

"Uncommon cheerful you look," commented the newcomer as he took a chair uninvited.

"Just been turning down my daughter's suitor and getting rid of a lot of useless real estate by loading it on him," responded Jordan, with a chuckle. "That's the seventh time I've told Harlan that he couldn't marry Vera."

"And you sold him that parcel of land out by the lake?" asked the other man.

Jordan nodded. "And at forty an acre," he said, with a grin. "Got rid of the whole 200 acres. He's an idiot that some of these days the land is going to be worth something. I knew he had $8,000 in bank, and I let him buy the lot for just what he had. I bet he can't even pay the taxes."

"You haven't delivered the deeds yet, have you?"

"Did you think I was going to give him a chance to cool off?" demanded Jordan. "That's not my way of doing business. I just took him across the hall and had the deeds drawn and turned over to him. The money is in the bank by now."

"And you can't possibly get it back?" asked the other man anxiously.

"I couldn't be forced to take it back," was the answer, followed by a rumbling chuckle. "I've put that parcel on poor Harlan so tight that it's going to stick. What's worrying you about it?"

"Jordan, Harlan didn't tell you that he had given forty acres of his land to the Mower and Reaper people, did he?" asked the agent.

"They're going to take a site on the other side of the river," said Jordan. "I picked up a few acres cheap just the other side of their plant. They employ several thousand people, and there will be a fortune in sites for homes for the workmen."

"They were planning to build over there," said the visitor slowly, "but the cost of the land was run up when it was discovered who wanted it. Then Harlan came along and heard of the deal and gave them forty acres outright and looked to the other sixty to make his profit. Now you've made him a present of 200 acres for $40 when I came to offer you an even $100 an acre."

For a moment Jordan's face purpled. He knew the ground, and he knew that the 300 acres were about all that could be used by the factory and the town that would arise near by.

It would be impossible to pick up any more land, for Harlan's holdings were on a peninsula, and the Jordan tract was immediately behind that. On the other side of the road was a marsh that it would scarcely pay to fill in. Harlan had the game in his own hands.

The visitor took his departure when he found that Jordan had no land to sell, and the old man was left alone to think things over. As the result of his cogitations he reached for the telephone and called up his house.

"Is young Harlan there?" he asked when he heard his daughter's voice in answer. "Tell him to wait," he added. "Ask him to stay to dinner. We might as well settle when you two are to be married."

"I wanted to let him in on my information," explained Sidney when Vera demanded light on the peculiar message. "It seems that he wants his son-in-law to be able to do him, and—I did him—just to oblige."

"And you'll sell the land back to him?" urged Vera.

"Not a bit of it," asserted Harlan. "He wouldn't really like me if I did."

Effect of an "H."

A cockney whose name was Ogton, which he, following the usage of his class, pronounced Hogtown, settled at the beginning of the last century in the city of New York, where he did business as a trader. His prefixing of the "h" was the occasion of a postoffice story which Dunlap, the author of the "History of the Arts of Design," tells.

Before the clerks of the postoffice knew Ogton he called day after day to inquire if there were "any letters for John Hogtown."

"None, sir," was the invariable answer.

"Very strange," said he, feeling uneasy about the goods he had ordered from England and the bills of exchange he had remitted.

One day after the usual question, "Any letters for John Hogtown?" his eye, following the clerk, noticed that he was looking among the letters beginning with H.

"'Ollo!" cried he. "What are you looking there for? I said John Hogtown."

"I know it, sir, and I am looking for John Hogtown, and there's nothing for you."

"Nay, nay!" shouted John. "Don't look among the haitches. Look among the hoes." And among the O's were found a pile of letters addressed to John Ogton, which had been accumulating for many a week.

Bravery in Russia.

Two young men in Russia, leaders in Christian Endeavor work, have been threatened with death by the revolutionists if they do not cease their meetings. Yet, undaunted, they are continuing the work.

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GET THEM AT OUR STORE AND SAVE MONEY!

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Look where you will you'll not find a better assortment of mens clothing, perfect in every detail of style. Come in and see us about the low prices we ark for our up-to-date clothing and mens furnighings.

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For fall and winter are the best that ever came into our store. We carry all sizes and grades, patent colt, button or lace, gun metal blucher or botton, both for men anb women.

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That we carry a full line of Furniture is useless to say, every child can tell it to you, but our present prices has them all guessing. Never in the history of storekeeping have we offered Furniture at such low prices.

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